times showed that there was an absolute necessity for a concentration of all our strength. He here alluded to the daring ambition of Great Britain, and the preautions necessary to be observed by us to prevent ag-ression from so formidable a rival. He saw the dan-er in the distance, and, for one, raised his voice in

ger in the distance, and, for one, raised his voice in favor of preparation.

While the latter gentleman was alluding to the incidental questions as to the tariff, which had been agitated during the debate, he yielded the floor, for the purpose of explanation, to Mr. Bannan. (And the Reporter departs from the usual order of publication to give the explanation of Mr. B., supposing it to be nothing more than just that Mr. B.'s own understanding of his own proposition should be distinctly put forth.)

of his own proposition should be distinctly put forth.)
Mr. BARNARD, in explanation, said that he should desire to have an opportunity of saying a few words more before this discussion closed, chiefly by way of reaffirming the propositions he had introduced, and of going into some further explanations.

I will now only say (continued Mr. B.) that if I am referred to as having introduced any proposition for a protective tariff, it is an entire mistake. I say it is an entire mistake.

entire mistake.

In the first place, no proposition in relation to a tariff is regularly before the committee. My proposition was to strike out the enacting clause; and then I did give notice that, if that motion prevailed, I should, when we came into the House, move the House that it send the subject of supplying the wants of the Treasury back to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report two bills; that the object of one of the bills should be to borrow ten millions ofdollars, upon bond or scrip; and that the object of the other should be to supply to the revenue a deficit which was certain to take place in the year 1842. And the proposition was that it should be supphed by levying duties on articles now coming into the country free or nearly free. I named several of the articles; I said wines, silks, spices, and other articles being luxuries; and I proposed that the Committee of Ways and Means, to that extent, should be instructed; and I expressly say in the same instructions, that they are to keep themselves within the terms and policy of the compromise act. There is no proposition here for a propromise act. There is no proposition here for a protective tariff—nothing of the sort. It is true that, when I came at last to wind up my remarks and to refer to what I, as an humble individual, hoped would be the policy of the coming Administration, I expressed the hope that a tariff for revenue (within the compromise set) might be so arranged by compromise as that

him, at that time, to discuss the means by which the Treasury had been brought into its present condition; but, as the deficiency did exist, he was willing to supply it, not from any party considerations, but because he held it right that the Government should have ing resolution:

means to pay its debts.

Mr. A. then proceeded to argue that the means of repaying these Treasury notes, with interest thereon, ought to have been provided for by the bill. This, however, had always been omitted; and when Treasury notes were asked for, the means of repaying them had always been neglected. It had been put off from time to time, and it was against that omission he now raised his voice. He would never, so far as he was concerned, issue notes in any form, whether shinplasters, bonds, or otherwise, without providing means of ters, bonds, or otherwise, without providing means of paying them. He would never issue a single dollar without providing means for paying that dollar. As regarded the mode of relieving the Treasury at the present time, he would not say but that, in case they had the majority in both Houses, he would not have pre-

ferred a regular loan.

Mr. A. then proceeded to condemn the course pursued by some members in discussing the measures of the coming Administration beforehand, when it could the coming Administration beforehand, when it could not possibly be known what course Gen. Harrison would think proper to pursue. Gentlemen had been discussing the subject of an extra session, a National Bank, the public lands, and other measures, when they did not know the opinion of the President elect.—What, he would ask, was the use of debating on the propriety of calling an extra session, when they could not tell whether Gen. Harrison would think proper to call one or not? The President was authorized to convene Congress, when he should deem it expedient. It all depended upon his opinion; therefore what manner of good could result from a discussion at this time, on such a measure, when they had no means of knowing what the views of the President would be? But the House had been doing what was done in private life: they had been settling the affairs of the nation; they had been talking about the next Administration, the new cabinet, and so on; in fact, they had all been the new cabinet, and so on; in fact, they had all been cabinet makers. That being the case, however, he was rather surprised that cabinet makers should have shown so little mercy to the manufacturers of the MAINE. South Carolina. Those tude. The old General stood on the hurricane deck, uncovered, with his grey hairs streaming to the breeze, He tried once or twice to address the crowd before him,

Mr. A. then proceeded to notice a newspaper rumor to the effect that Mr. Wise was to be the leader of the Whig party in the House under the new Admi-

This drew out Mr. WISE in repeated explanations, and the debate merged into one of an unpleasant character, involving the merits of the anti-duelling law,

Mr. WISE replied at some length to the remarks of Mr. Adams, so far as they concerned him personally.
Mr. W. COST JOHNSON then obtained the floor,

and pending his remarks the committee rose. On motion of Mr. LINCOLN, The House adjourned.

We are glad to observe that M. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, who had been absent from the House of Representatives for the last ten days through indis-

Mr. Petrikin, of Pennsylvania, also, has resumed his place in the House, from which he had been detrined for several weeks by indisposition.

From the Rochester Democrat. McLeod Bailed.—Popular Cammotion at Lock-port!—A gentleman of this city has received the fol-lowing letter from his friend, a respectable gentleman of Lockport, which he has obliginly permitted us to copy. What the result may be can only be conjec-

LOCKPORT, Thursday, 12 o'clock, night. I have just returned from the Court House and Jail,

If they let him go, I mistake the men I left at the

Court House.

Half-past 12.—I am going to the Jail again.

Two o'clock.—Morning.—I found Judge Bowen addressing the meeting, and attempting to exonerate himself. Buel did not arrive, but I understand he will TREASUR.

surrender him in the morning, to which time the meet-ing adjourned, although many will remain at the Jail Il morning.

The cannon was brought in the front of the Court Yours, &c.

The opera of "Norma" continues to afford unmingled delight to large and intelligent audiences. No one with the slightest pretensions to taste in music, should neglect enjoying this fine composition. It is, perhaps, the most intellectual production of the kind, that has ever been produced upon the Philadelphia stage, while the manner and spirit of the getting up, are liberal and magnificient in the highest degree.—Phil. Inquirer.

THE MADISONIAN

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1841.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET TRERE BE UNITY-IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; AND IN ALI

The Senate, yesterday, ordered to a third reading the joint resolution for ceding to the State of Maryland, on certain conditions, the stock held by the United States in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

There was no other business of public im portance. The Senate, having disposed of several private bills, adjourned to Monday.

UNIFORM BANKRUPT LAW .- We give up much space, to-day, to the debate on the Bankrupt Bill, which was begun in the Senate on Thursday. Mr. CRITTENDEN introduced it with a clear, condensed, and vigorous recapitulation of the arguments in its favor which were so ably pre sented at the last session by him, and other distinguished friends of the measure; and made a most eloquent appeal in behalf of the large class of honest, but unfortunate insolvents whom it is designed principally to relieve.

CHARTER OF WASHINGTON .- The bill to amend and continue in force the Charter of Washington, which has been reported to the Senate by Mr. MERRICK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, as a substitute for

the policy of the coming Administration, I expressed the hope that a tariff for revenue (within the compromise act) might be so arranged by compromise as that that it might continue to afford protection against the aggressions of foreign Legislatures. But there was not a single remark made by me in my spreech the other day which could, by possibility, lead to the supposition that I was in favor of a protective tariff; and if any one so supposes, (indeed I have been charged often, in the course of the debate, with making a proposition not only for a tariff, but a high protective tariff,) I say such are not my sentiments, nor have I made such a proposition. What I wish especially now to say is, that there is no proposition before the committee appointed on the part of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Preston, Huntington, and Hubbard, to join the committee on the part of the Hubbard, by Jones, Granger, Dawson, and Atherton, to examine the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and from the committee appointed on the part of the Clellan, William H. Gatchell, James L. Ridgeley, Senate, consisting of Messrs. PRESTON, HUNT- George R. Richardson, Thomas Yates Walsh. and Vice President of the United States, and to notify the persons elected of their election, Pittsburg, meetings and salutations of the People, submitted a report, accompanied by the follow- speeches, &c.

Resolved, That the two Houses will assemble in th Chamber of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 10th of February, at 12 o'clock, and the President of the Senate shall be presiding officer; that one person be appointed a teller on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representations. sentatives, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be declared to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote, and the persons elected, to the two Houses as aforesaid, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and together with a list of votes be entered on the journals of the two Houses.

Mr. Preston moved that the Chair appoint the person on the part of the Senate; when Mr. Preston was appointed by the Chair.

THE NEW SENATE.

In conformity to usage, the Senate of the U. has been summoned by the present Executive, to meet at the Capitol on the 4th of March next, for the transaction of such business connected with the commencement of a new Administration, as may be brought before them.

The new Senate will have a decided majority in favor of the new Administration. But it will be important that all should be present. We annex a list of the members elect whose terms commence on the 4th of March, or who hold the time when their various terms expire. Those

Ruel Williams.

| ы | TARKE II STREETHING | | Trible L. A. I Cabulle. | AUTO |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | George Evans. New Hampshiri | | John C. Calhoun. | 1847 |
| 9 | Franklin Pierce. | | GEORGIA. | 1843 |
| ò | | | Alfred Cuthbert. | |
| g | Levi Woodbury. | 1847 | John M. Berrien. | 1847 |
| Ų | VERMONT. | | ALABAMA. | 1019 |
| 3 | Samuel Prentiss. | | Clement C. Clay. | 1843 |
| | Samuel Phelps. Massachusetts | | William R. King. Mississippi. | 1847 |
| | Daniel Webster. | 1845 | John Henderson. | 1845 |
| | Isaac C. Bates. | 1847 | Robt. J. Walker. | 1847 |
| 1 | RHODE ISLAND. | | LOUISIANA. | |
| | Nathan F. Dixon. | 1845 | Alexander Mouton. | 1843 |
| J | James F. Simmons. | 1847 | Alexander Barrow. | 1847 |
| 4 | CONNECTICUT. | | TENNESSEE. | |
| 1 | Perry Smith. | 1843 | A. O. P. Nicholson. | 1845 |
| 1 | J. W. Huntington. | 1845 | Vacancy. | 1847 |
| 4 | NEW YORK. | | KENTUCKY. | |
| 3 | Silas Wright. | 1843 | Henry Clay. | 1843 |
| | N. P. Tallmadge. | | John J. Crittenden. | 1847 |
| ١ | New Jersey. | | Оню. | VESCOVER I |
| | Samuel L. Southard. | | William Allen. | 1843 |
| 3 | Vacancy. | 1847 | Benjamin Tappan. | 1845 |
| 1 | PENNSYL VANIA. | | INDIANA. | |
| ì | James Buchanan. | 1843 | Oliver H. Smith. | I843 |
| ١ | Daniel W. Sturgeon. | 1845 | Albert S. White | 1845 |
| ı | DELAWARE. | | ILLINOIS. | |
| 1 | R. H. Bayard. | | Richard M. Young. | 1843 |
| ı | Thomas Clayton. | 1847 | Samuel M'Roberts. | 1847 |
| l | MARYLAND. | | Missouri. | |
| Ì | John L. Kerr. | 1843 | Lewis F. Linn. | 1843 |
| 1 | Wm. D. Merrick. | 1845 | Thomas H. Benton. | 1845 |
| 1 | VIRGINIA. | | ARKANSAS. | |
| 1 | William C. Rives. | 1845 | Ambrose H. Sevier. | 1845 |
| ١ | Vacancy. | | William S. Fulton. | 1847 |
| ı | NORTH CAROLINA | N. P. | MICHIGAN. | |
| ı | William A. Graham. | 1843 | Augustus S. Porter. | 1845 |
| ı | Helle- D. Manager | 1947 | Vannau | 1947 |

I have just returned from the Court House and Jail, where there is, or was a short time since, assembled 250 or 300 citizens, who say McLeod shall not be liberated, although Judge Bowen admitted him to bail this afternoon, and Capt. Wm. Buel had become bnil.

The Judge gave the order to his (McLeod's) attorney about 7 this evening, and in 40 minutes 200 men were in and about the Court House and Jail.

A meeting was organized in the Court room, while 40 or 50 guarded the door below, some with muskets; while the drums and bugles outside must have made McLeod feel gloomy. He was not allowed to see the Sheriff or any one else.

A committee was appointed to see Judge Bowen and ask him to surrender him, or rather withdraw his name from the bond. The committee had not rename from the bond.

and ask him to surrender him, or rather withdraw his name from the bond. The committee had not returned when I left. I fear it will be much against him if he does not do so.

A messenger has gone to Buffalo, that the owner of the Caroline may be here to prosecute for private damages, &c., &c., should the authorities insist on his liberation. The excitement is very great. Brotherson signed the bail bond with Buel.

Most of our best citizens are indignant at Judge Bowen for admitting him to bail, and also at the bail.

If they let him go, I mistake the men I left at the sident Harrison, and tender to him the hospitalities of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at

TREASURY NOTES.

By an official statement from the Treasury Department, issued under date of the 1st inst. it appears that of the first, second and third issues of Treasury notes, The cannon was brought in the Font of the Court House about 12 o'clock, and commenced firing, and made the glass fly in the Court House, to the amusement of the Patriots, I will assure you. What most have been McLeod's feelings, not knowing what was going on during the seven hours the Court House was full? I must say he was much to be pitied, if innoof public officers, but not returned to the Department, about \$70,000. Total Treasury Post Notes now outstanding, of the issues under the existing administration of the General Government \$4,804,719,37.

Wednesday, the 3d of February, 1841, to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the President elect, assembled at the City Hall, on Thursday, the

W. W. SEATON took the Chair, and GEORGE SWEENY was appointed Secretary. On motion, it was

Resolved, That Messrs. Kirkwood, Hyatt, and Lenox be a committee to ascertain and report the pre-cise time at which the President elect purposes to reach Washington.
On motion of Mr. Watterston,
On motion of Mr. Watterston,
and That the corporate

Resolved, That the corporate authorities, the citizens of Washington generally, and visiting strangers, be invited to assemble at the City Hall, on the day of Gen. Hanison's arrival, at such hour as shall here-after be publicly designated by the committee, to pro-ceed from thence in procession to receive the President elect, and escort him to his lodgings.

On motion of Mr. Bryan,
Resolved, That Colonel Peter Force be appointed
Chief Marshal for the occasion, with authority to appoint such number of Assistant Marshals as he may ink necessary; and that the Marshal and Assistant Marshals be empowered to make suitable arrangements for the occasion

Resolved, That the chairman be requested to obtain be services of the Marine Band for the occasion. Resolved, That the Mayor of the city be requested deliver an address of welcome to General Harrison upon his arrival.

On motion of Mr. Allen, Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to provide a suitable Hall for the use of the President elect to meet such of his fellow citizens as may desire to pay their respects to him, and to make such other arrangements as may be proper. On motion of Mr. Blake,

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to communicate copies of these proceedings to the Mayors of Alexandria and Georgetown, and request the citizens of those cities to unite in the ceremonies of the recep-W. W. SEATON, Chairman. GEO. SWEENY, Secretary.

RECEPTION OF GEN. HARRISON AT BALTIMORE.-At the meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, on Tuesday evening, at Baltimore, the following gentlemen were appointed a sub-committee to make ar rangements for the reception of Gen. HARRISON, viz. Nathaniel F. Williams, Neilson Poe, Samuel Mc-

PROGRESS OF GEN. HARRISON.

We copy from the correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot the interesting account of Gen. Harrison's journey towards this city, his stay at

To give you any adequate idea of the demonstrations of regard and rejoicing evinced by the people on the shores of the Ohio, would occupy too much room, and I fear would be thought rather an exaggeration. From Wheeling to this place we would see, in every direction, groups of individuals holding in their hands flags, banners, &c., &c., and the hozannas of freemen were heard echoing up the valleys of the Ohio. We passed Steubenville in the night, much indeed to the regret of the General, as he was exceedingly desirous to visit that flourishing village. But although it was one o'clock in the morning, hundreds of citizens were on the levee to receive him, and the town was handsomely lighted up. About 9 o'clock in the morning, we reached Beaver, and again the General was received with every mark of attention and respect. We passed a beautiful village, lying immediately on the banks of the Ohio, called Economy. The residents of this village are of a peculiar cast of religionists. They met us on the bank of the river, all clad in a dress of the most unique character, with a band of music, and manifested, by their appearance, the greatest regard for the hero, who had stood by them in the hour of trial. About four miles below Pittsburg, we discovered a beautiful flag floating in the breeze, upon an elevated rock, the staff being one hundred feet in height. Near the spot was erected a Log Cabin, surrounded by about one hundred gentlemen and ladies. As we by about one hundred gentlemen and ladies. As we approached in the noble steamer guns were discharged, and this beautiful and romantic spot was vocal with songs of triumph and liberty. We at length reached the glass-works. At this point, we locked the Fulton to our boat, and ascended the river to Pittsburg. Here we found hundreds of banners floating upon the dome of every building. The banks of both sides of the river literally covered with enthusiastic freemen. On reaching the landing we found at least forty thousand reaching the landing, we found at least forty thousand over from previous years, with a statement of individuals, ready to receive the Old Hero; two military companies stood in front of this immense multi-tude. The old General stood on the hurricane deck,

SOUTH CAROLINA. He tried once of twice to address the clowd below.

1843 Wm. C. Preston. 1843 which gave forth the most deafening shouts I ever listened to—thousands of the fair daughters of the place tened to—thousands of the fair daughters of the place. tened to—thousands of the fair daughters of the place stood in the windows, hailing the reception of the "People's Candidate." In short, he descended the deck of the boat, accompanied by his distinguished aids, Hon. John Chambers and Col. C. S. Todd.—The committee of arrangement then waited on him, and tendered to him the hospitalities of the city. The Mayor of the city then conducted the General to a Barouche, and thus accompanied, he passed through the town. At the request of the multitude, the General made them an elequent speech. He reached the Pittsburg Hotel late in the evening, where several gentlemen of distinction called on him and a large number soldiers shall have their part of it." This prompt and Such omnipotency

William C. Rives. 1845 Ambrose H. Sevier. 1845
Vacancy. 1847
North Carolina.

Michigan.

To-day another interesting scene took place.

To-day anothe contrary to all parliamentary rule, to allow two speakers at the same time. This prompt rep'y produced a great sensation—and the shouts rung again with great applause. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Walter Forward, and Mr. Black, in able speeches—the multitude continued to remain in the street for hours after the General concluded.

P. S. The President elect, wears on the day of the

inauguration, a Hat which is the joint handy work of the mechanics of the Banner and the Buckeye States. PITTSBURG, PA., Jan. 30. In my last communication I informed you that Gen In my last communication I informed you that Gen. Harrison had made an engagement to meet the ladies of this city, at Concert Hall. Sometime before the hour, an immense concourse of individuals were assembling in the neighborhood of the building. The room of the Hall was soon thronged with all the beauty and fashion of the town. From my own observations, and from what I could callect from others, I suppose not less than three thousand whig young la dies were present, exhibiting the most beautiful and subline spectacle I ever beheld. When the hour of three arrived, the old Hero alighted from the carriage, and accompanied by his distinguished aids, and the Hon. Harmar Denny, he entered the Hall amidst the opposite Sackett's Harbor.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT. exclamations of the admiring crowd—the band play Pursuant to public notice, the committee appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of Washington on Wednesday, the 3d of February, 1841, to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the President sleet, assembled at the City Hall, on Thursday, the of the most deeply interesting character. He feeling ly slidded to an incident that occurred in 1794. He observed that he ought to have had a Pittsburg wife that in 1794, he exchanged locks of hair with a lady of this town. The lady with whom the General had the good fortune to meet in 1794, happened to be present, and the (Mrs. A******) forthwith advanced to sent, and the (Mrs. A******) forthwith advanced to the General and tendered him her congratulations.—
The meeting exhibited much exultation. After he concluded, the General then shook by the hand the whig daughters' of Pennsylvania, and all retired to their homes highly delighted with the "People's President," and highly gratified that they had an opportunity of grasping by the hand, the General, who had protected their country in times of danger and of difficulty.

To-day he attends the Episcopal Church, Dr. Up-ford's, and this evening, the First Presbyterian Church in Allegany Town.

He will leave here for Brownsville to-morrow about

10 or 11 o'clock. The committee of this place have chartered a boat, for the purpose of conveying him and the gentlemen accompanying him to that place.

The Hon. Harmar Denny, so distinguished for his elegant urbanity of manners, and eminent talents, has been marked in his attentions to the General and his suite, and accompanies the General to

Several eloquent speeches were made yesterday, not mentioned ay me, by Mr. Black, of this place, Mr. Loomis, of Ohio, and Mr. Robert Wickliffe, Jr. of Kentucky, the Private Secretary of the President.

Mrs. Harrison and Mr. Copeland, the nephew of the President, are at the Exchange.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 1st, 1841. BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 1st, 1841.

Gen. Harrison reached here to night about 11 o'clock. Before 1 proceed to enumerate the circumstances attending the landing of the President elect at this place, I will give you a brief sketch of what took place this morning, prior to our embarkation from Pittsburgh, and our progress up the river of the Monongahela.— Early in the morning, before surrise, the cannon and roar of artillery were heard in every part of Pittsburgh. The whole town, before 9 o'clock, was in motion.— The military corps exhibited a most splendid appear. The military corps exhibited a most splendid appearance. The front of the Pittsburgh Hotel (conducte by the enterprising and accommodating Major Iron an old soldier under Gen. Harrison, and a thorough going whig,) was crowded with individuals who had collected together, to take leave of the President of the people. The General having left the Hotel, to pay one or two visits, to one or two valued friends, ortly returned, when the most enthusiastic cheering commenced. Some six thousand persons stood be fore the Hotel. The General, in obedience to the re fore the Hotel. The General, in obedience to the request of his enlightened auditory, appeared before them, and made a few eloquent remarks—in his usual felicitous style, characterized by his usual vigor of thought and closeness of observation. Having concluded these remarks, the committee of arrangements intimated to the vast assemblage, that the General had again suspended specie payments. The rumor had again suspended by the greelong, it seemed to be intimated to the vast assemblage, that the General would move onwards to the steamer Loyal Hanna, which had been prepared for his transportation to Brownsville. In a short time an immense concourse appeared on the levee, although it was raining and snowing immoderately. He delivered them a farewell address in the most touching and affectionate manner. The military companies accompanied him to this place. We left Pittsburgh with hearts grateful for the homage which the citizens had manifested for our old chief;—we left the beautiful and fascinating daughters of that city, who evinced such deep regard for the favorite of the people. The hospitable roois— the splendid entertainments of the citizens of Pitts-burgh will long be remembered.

As we ascended the river, every demonstration of re-spect was tendered the General, and the highest degree f enthusiasm displayed. On reaching Elizabeth, we bund an immense crowd on the banks of the river, ready to receive the General. At the warm saluta f his friends, he tendered his kindest regards. A numerous collection of ladies were present to welcon m to the town. He received them with that warmth and cordiality of feeling, for which he is so distinguished. At Williamsport he was also received with every degree of attention. On reaching Belle Vernon, a beautiful village immediately on the banks of the river, we discovered that a portion of it was brilliantly illuminated. Mr. J. Speorl generously and that a portion of it was faithfully illuminated his dwelling in a most splendid manner, in honor of the arrival of the President elect. A few miles from this place, another dwelling was in a state of brilliant illumination—Mr. Riggins, a whig of fifteen years standing. We at length reached this place. We found two thousand individuals at 11 o'clock at night, to welcome the General, and to tender to him their hearty congratulations. At this place, he received the visits of numerous citizens. They soon dispersed—upon the promise of the committee that in the morning the General would receive them with pleasure. Great enthusiasm pervades this section of

the State. I forgot to mention that a committee was sent from steamer Montgomery we met at the bridge and lashed her to the Loyal Hanna. The Montgomery had aboard a number of enthusiastic Whigs. The Hon. Harmar Denny and the Hon. J. Lawrence accompanied the General to this place. General Harrison expects to leave here about 10 o'clock to-morrow, for Union Town, at which place he will spend to-morrow. On Wednesday he will leave for Baltimore. He is in fine spirits, and his mind is as vigorous as

Tursnay Feb 2 On this day, Tuesday, the 2d, we reached Union Town, Pennsylvania. The concourse, as you may well conceive, was immense, as this is the largest por-tion of the county from which the old soldiers volunmen of distinction called on him and a large number were introduced to him. An incident occurred, which it will relate—as it was of the most deeply interesting character. An old soldier, pressing his way with difficulty through the crowd, came limping along with one leg, having lost the other at the Battle of Tippe-anoe. "Sir," said he, "I am glad to see you—I was with you at the Battle of Tippecanoe, I lost this leg under your command—I am gratified that you have been elected President." Here the General's bosom began to swell with deep emotions. His lip quivered—he was deeply affected. He replied with some inquiry after his health. The old soldier again exclaimed—"General, I am glad that the people have elected you President—I voted for you and "Tyler too," and I am in hopes that when you take charge of the office of President—I voted for you and "Tyler too," and I am in hopes that when you take charge of the office of President—I voted for you and "Tyler too," and I am in hopes that when you take charge of the office of President—I voted for you and "Tyler too," and I am in hopes that when you take charge of the office of President—I voted for you and "Tyler too," and I am in hopes that when you take charge of the office of President—I voted for you and "Tyler too," and I am in hopes that when you take charge of the office of President—I voted for you and "Tyler too," and I am in hopes that when you take charge of the office of President—I voted for you and "Tyler too," and I am in hopes that when you take charge of the office of President—I voted for you and "Tyler too," and I am in hopes that when you take charge of the office of President—I voted for you and "Tyler too," and I am in hopes that when you take charge of the office of President—I voted for you and "Tyler too," and I am in hopes that when you take charge of the office of President—I voted for you and "Tyler too," and I am in hopes that when you take the fend the Northwestern frontier. The defend the Northwestern frontier. The defend the Northw teered their services under General Harrison, to de

magnanimous efforts never fail to receive, and a generous public never fail to acknowledge.

In my last letter, I forgot to mention that the General is accompanied by Mr. A. Irwine and Mr. Find-

The Board of Aldermen, and of Common Council of this city have adopted the following resolution to attend the Inauguration of the President of the United States on the fourth of March next:

Resolved, dec., That the two Boards, with the Mayor and officers of the Corporation, will attend the Inauguration of the President of the United States on the four h of March next, and that a committee, consisting of the Mayor and two members from each Board, be appointed tomake arrangements for that

Approved, February 3, 1841.

Charles W. Goldsborough and Wallace Kirkwood, Esqrs., were appointed the committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen, and Samuel Bacon and W. J. McDonald, Esqrs., on the part of the Board of Common Council, pursuant to the above resolution

Union of the Canadas.- The New York Herald states that Governor General Thompson will issue his proclamation on the 7th instant, declaring the union of the two Provinces, and for the assembling of the

Kingston, the new capital of the United Provinces. is situated on the lower end of Lake Ontario, nearly Bhilabelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1841. U. S. Bank stock sold to-day at 44 1-2; Lehigh stock at 21. There is no visible change in the money market, nor will there probably be, only from tight to tighter, until the new administration shall have taken the helm of Government, pumped out the water-logged Bowen, and hold Mr. L. in custody, is very generally ship of State, put her about, braced her yards, put an deprecated. How could it be otherwise? The burnhonest crew aboard of her and taken means to reing of the Caroline was an unjustifiable, but by no plenish her empty lockers. Loco foco stock is the only one that has risen here within a few days, and came from our side of the Niagara. The seizure of that has gone up a trifle, evidently affected by the the arms and munitions of New York in open day, hopes of the destructives that dissensions and divisions without opposition or remonstrance on the part of our will soon break down the Whigs.

I cannot but believe these hopes are destined to be Insurrectional Provisional Government for Canada disappointed. Never did the noble sentiment, "The on the soil of the United States, and when not a vesunion of the Whigs for the sake of the Union," convey a more imperative admonition to us than at the in the Provinces; and, finally, the hostile occupation present time, and if he were wise who gave this sentiment, they cannot be otherwise who shall be admo pation was sustained and "sympathised" with from nished by it

Let but the Whigs be united, and let them adopt such measures as, if carried into effect, must restore prosperity to the country, and the waves of Loco-focoism will beat in vain against them, for they will stand upon a rock, the confidence of the people. Individuals may, and doubtless will, leave the party, some actuated by one motive, some by another; but individuals. when weighed in the scale against the great interests of the country, are nothing, and less than nothing.

Our Theatres are doing a bad business. You are perhaps aware that Norms was got up in a most splendid manner by the manager of the Chesnut St. The atre, in the hope of its turning out a trump card; but it has not renumerated him, and owing to his not being able to meet the demands of Mr. & Mrs. Wood and the Musicians, he is unable to go on with it. It is to be presented to night for the last time for the benefit of Mr. Fry, the talented and clever gentleman who translated and arranged this beautiful opera. Mr-Pratt deserves great credit for the style in which Norma has been brought out, nor is it his fault that the public have not rendered him that support, which his immense expenses required in order to continne it. But the times are too hard and money too scarce, to warrant many in a frequent indulgence of such a luxury. X. Y.

was not at first credited, but, ere long, it seemed to be confirmed. I understand the fact to be that one draft office. He is a man of ready wit and agreeable manof \$100,000, another of \$40,000, and perhaps other smaller ones, were made on the Bank for specie from New York, and that drafts of this kind have been of almost daily occurrence since the resumption of specie payments. It is understood that a meetingof the Directors of the different Banks will take place this evening, to determine upon the course to be pursued. The stock of this Bank will doubtless take a rapid decline in consequence of this event, and other stocks will probably be seriously affected by it.

2. P. S. Nine o'clock, P. M. The Directors o the City and County Banks have held a meeting, and resolved to continue specie payments, regardless of the stoppage of the U. S. Bank. The exchange is at this moment crowded. The resolution of the Banks o go on greatly relieves the anxiety which prevailed. It is said the U. S. Bank has paid out, in specie and eastern and foreign drafts seven millions of dollars since she resumed.

Twenty=Sirth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After prayer and reading of journal, . Mr. LINCOLN rose and said, he was desir ringing to a close this debate; and, with that view, he had incorporated the resolution of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Fillmore) with the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) and asked leave to offer them-providing that the debate on the bill, should close to-day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. An amendment was suggested, and accepted by Mr.

Lincoln, extending the time to 5 o'clock,
Mr. RAYNER protested against this manner of
proceeding; and opposed this limitation of time.
Mr. LINCOLN moved a suspension of the rules or its reception, and called the yeas and nays.

Mr. BRIGGS suggested to his colleague to extend

the time till seven o'clock.

The SPEAKER said it might be amended after the ules were suspended. The reception.
The question, on suspending the rules for its recep-

tion, was taken by yeas and nays, and carried, two-thirds voting therefor—yeas 112, nays 26.

Mr. LINCOLN said after consultation with several of his friends, he was perfectly willing to extend the time to a later hour. He then modified, extendthe time to a later hour. He then mountaining it to seven o'clock, and asked the previous questing it to seven o'clock, and asked the previous questing it to seven o'clock, and asked the previous questions are the previous questions. tion, on its adoption, which was supported. The vote on the main question was then taken, and the resolution adopted, as follows:

Whereas, the bill of this House, No. 598, entitled "an act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes," was taken up in Committee of the whole House on the State of the Union, on the 18th day of Jan. last, and has been under discussion to this time,

And, whereas, much of the indispensable public business is not to be setted on these first.

siness is yet to be acted on; therefore,

Resolved, That at 7 o'clock, to-day, the debate on
the bill shall cease, and the committee shall proceed to
vote on the various amendments submitted and to be submitted, and then report the bill, with the amendsolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

Mr. WM. COST JOHNSON being entitled to the floor, addressed the Committee about an hour and a quarter, with his accustomed ability and eloquence, and in opposition to the bill. (A report of his speech will appear hereafter.)
In the course of his remarks,

elect is occupied in receiving the visits of his political friends. The Hon. Andrew Stewart is here, evincing great delight at the triumph of the party, and the high spirits of the General. He is marked in his attentions to the old chief.

In conclusion, I will say, that Pennsylvania has exhibited great enthusiasm in our progress through the State, more so, if possible, than the State of Ohio. To her much is due, and I am sure the liberal minded of the Whig party accord to her every praise, which magnanimous efforts never fail to receive, and a generate while never fail to receive, and a generate while never fail to receive, and a generate which as sole object was to disabuse, so far as in prover while never fail to receive, and a generate which and been read this morning, to take the bill out of Committee at 7 this evening, he did not feel any disposition to struggle further for the floor—he could not undertake to speak by a stop watch. He would, therefore, now only say a word in reference to a prominent topic introduced in this debate. He alluded to the tarific And his sole object was to disabuse, so far as in his power, southern gentlemen, whom he felt entire. his power, southern gentlemen, whom he felt confi-dent wished not to deceive themselves or others on this subject. Mr. H. said he represented one of the largest, wealthiest, and most flourishing manufacturing districts in the State of New York, and he wished to say for that district and for himself, that amongst the intel-ligent and patriotic men of that district engaged in manufactures, there was no disposition nor desire to interfere in the slightest degree with the spirit of the Compromise act. In the revision of our tariff laws, which must soon (at all events) take place, in reference to the revenues necessary to carry on the govern-ment, his constituents would desire nothing which the patriotic statesmen of the south would themselves con sider objectionable.

Messrs. ALFORD, BARNARD, CUSHING, LINCOLN, and W. THOMPSON, also made remarks in explanation and inquiry which will appear Mr. RAYNER took the floor, and spoke at length Yeas, 140, Nays, 204. and with much ability on the bill and the various c

lateral topics.

The House was then addressed by Messrs. REY NOLDS, MALLORY, JENIFER, WISE, and UNDERWOOD, when, after the adoption of Mr. Wise's amendment, the committee rose, and reported the bill, as amended, to the House, where the bill was passed, by a large ma jority, at a late hour last evening.

TEMPERANCE .- A temperance meeting, of an interesting character, was held in Wesley Chapel on Tuesday evening. The addresses were made by Hon. Mr. Briggs, of Ms., Rev. Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Wil-

liamson.

New York Correspondence.

New York, February 4, 1841. The McLzon operations at Lockport have been the ruling topic ip our city for the last two days, and I annot err in the conviction that the conduct of the mob, who assumed to set aside the decision of Judge means, wanton outrage. The first act of aggression Federal or State authorities; the organization of an our adjacent territory, can never be overlooked in estimating the flagrancy of the British attack on the Caroline. At all events, the grave controversy to which that act has given rise, is one which can be better settled by the two Governments without the help of the Lockport mob than with it, in my judgment .-I wish their superabounding patriotism would find some other outlet.

The Medical College connected with the New York University, was organized yesterday; Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, President; Dr. Granville S. Patterson, Professor of Anatomy; Dr. Valentine Mott, do. of Surgery; Dr. John Reveve, of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; Dr. G. S. Bedford, of Midwifery; Dr. Martin Payne, Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica; Dr. J. W. Draper, of Chemistry. Great expectations are entertained of this Col-

Hon. T. Frelinghuysen lectured last evening before large auditory at the Lyceum in illustration of the rinciples and history of the American Constitution. There has been considerable sickness in New York

his winter, including some small pox, but not of a malignant character. At the quarantine on Staten Island, the ravages of disease have been severe. Dr. Ainslie, assistant health officer, is among the victims, having contracted the ship fever from those sufferers on whom he was attending.

Judge Inclus yesterday decided that a man is not liable under our laws for the support of his wife when she voluntarily abandons his bed and board, except to excape positive ill-treatment. Right,

Hon. John A. Collier our new Comptroller, has eached Albany, and entered upon the duties of his ners, and will be a general favorite.

Hon. JACOB HAIGHT, of Greene county, was on Monday re-elected Treasures of this State for the year ensuing, and Hon. ORVILLE L. HOLLEY, of Ontario. Surveyor General for three years by a party vote.

Gen. Root's Resolutions proposing a Limitation of Executive Patronage are now before the Assembly. Joint Resolutions expressing the sentiments of New York in regard to the Public Lands, averse to any and every scheme of Spoliation, will probably be passed soon, though I fear too late to have any positive effect. Legal Reform and Bank Investigations are the tanding topics in our House of Assembly. It appears that the new Free Banks resist the operation of the law of last session subjecting them to the supervision of Bank Commissioners. The Erie County Bank at Buffalo having taken the lead in this course, she has been cited to show cause for so doing. This proceas given rise to a rumor unfavorable to its solvency.

Within the last ten years I believe but three banks have failed under our Safety Fund system : the Lockport, City Bank of Buffalo, and Way ne County. The notes of each was immediately redeemed from the Safety Fund contributed by all the banks. The Lockport has repaid nearly in full from her assets; the City of Buffalo will make a large hole in the Safety Fund ; the Wayne County probably a small one. The stockholders of course suffer; the bill holders do not.

About ten of our Free Banks have blown up: the Farmers' of Seneca Co., the Millers' of Clyde, the Farmers' and Mechanics' of Batovia, the Chelsea, Wool Growers', and City Trust of our City are all I now remember. Their pledged securities, generally, pay about 75 cents on the dollar-perhaps more. Stocks are rather lower to-day; U. S. Bank down to 471-2; Ohio Sixes, 961-2. Foreign Exchanges, 8 a 8 1-4; Domestic Exchanges, little difference. Cotton, firm and in demand. Flour is rather giving way: Canal, \$4 87 1-2. There is little pressure for money. Yours. HAROLD.

We have received copies of the Tippecanoe Slow March, published in Baltimore-the composition of Mr. J. W. Deems. It is for sale by R. Farnham.

We understand that paintings of Gen. Harrison, xecuted by T. Sully, Jr. for the Harrison & Tyler sociation of Philadelphia, will be placed this day in the Library of Congress for exhibition.

THE MASTERS HUGHES, the prodigies in music, will turn to this city next week

Specie.-The last Havre packet from New York, carried out \$35,000 in specie.

Five Lives Lost.-The Kalamazoo, (Mich.) Gaette, states that a few evenings since, while Elder Mack and his wife, of Prairie Ronde, were from home, nents agreed to by the committee, to the House.

The House then on motion of Mr. JONES, of Va.

Mack and his wife, of Prairie Ronde, were from home, their house, with five persons in it, was entirely consumed by fire.

Brazil Teas .- A number of planters of Brazil,

have commenced the cultivation of tea-the quality,

former, as at present manufactured. The Peoria (Ill.) Register says, the farmers in that vicinity raise more produce than they can consume or sell to advantage. Necessity therefore dictates a provi-

sion for home consumption, which would be brought

about if more were engaged in manufacturing and mechanic arts. The Legislature of Michigan agreed to go into the election of a U.S. Senator, on Monday last, in place of Mr. Norvell, whose term expires on the 4th March.

The Legislature having a Harrison majority, a Harrison Senator will doubtless be chosen. According to the register kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia, the quantity of water which fell last month in snow and rain was 7.84 inches. There were 11 clear days, and 20 days of snow, rain,

and clouds. A bill to repeal the law prohibiting the intermarriage of whites, Indians and mulattoes, was rejected on Thursday last in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, "after a warm and animated debate."

ONCERT .- At the request of several families who attended their Concert on Saturday Even-ing last, the MASTERS HUGHES have been induced to give three more Concerts (previous to their departure for the South,) in the Saloon of the Musenm, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the 8th, 9th and 10th February. To commence at half past seven o'clock. Programmes will be deliver-ed in the Saloon. In order to afford the public in general an opportunity of witnessing the performances of those wonderful children, the price of admission will be—Tickets 50 cents each—Children half price—may be had at Mr. Fischer's Music Store, the Book-

stores, and at the Saloon.